

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1868.

The Alabama Claims. The course of Beverly Johnson in Great Britain has excited much comment, and from present indications he will become more popular in that country than in the nation which he ostensibly represents. There was not necessarily any great impropriety in his addressing various public assemblies in Great Britain, but he certainly departed from the usual routine in making such oratorical displays soon after his arrival in a country in which he was comparatively a stranger, and in uttering sentiments of affectionate regard for the British people and institutions, which are disapproved by a large proportion of American citizens. As the real business of Mr. Johnson, however, is to represent American interests, conduct negotiations, and form treaties, it matters comparatively little what may be the nature of his unofficial declarations, provided he displays sufficient efficiency, and patriotism in his diplomatic intercourse with Lord Stanley. If he has praised British institutions only as a preliminary to the administration of a bitter pill, there will be no serious objection to his compliments. We confess, however, that the announcement contained in a recent cable telegram of the mode in which he has agreed to adjust the Alabama claims does not inspire strong hopes of a favorable and honorable issue. We are told that "the basis agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for a settlement of the Alabama question is that a mixed commission shall be formed, which will hold its sessions in London, and pass upon all claims preferred by English and American citizens." The Alabama claims were of a peculiar and imperative character, belonging to an entirely different category from the ordinary claims which originate in a variety of causes. Great Britain suffered a pirate ship to be fitted up in her ports to prey upon American commerce, and this ship not only captured and destroyed a large number of vessels, whose value is well known, but virtually drove American merchantmen from their favorite cruising grounds, and left to British vessels a monopoly of the carrying trade for which American ships had previously been energetic rivals. The direct damage thus inflicted amounted to millions of dollars, and the indirect damage to hundreds of millions of dollars; and if, as the diplomatists of our country have hitherto alleged, this loss was directly occasioned by the connivance or neglect of British officials, the only manly and just way for the British Government to make a thorough atonement was to dispose of this case on its merits, and confess judgment to such an amount as the circumstances required. In appointing a mixed commission "to meet at London" and to "pass upon all claims," there is a fair prospect that an endless succession of charges against this Government will be trumped up, and that the amount allowed for the Alabama claims will be more than counterbalanced by the ingenious raids of British cormorants upon the American treasury. On a former occasion, a similar mixed commission allowed to British claimants the damages they had paid to the United States as penalties for violating our Tariff laws, and from this class of claims, alone, a mixed commission, sitting at London, would be able, if it was inclined to favor British interests, to figure up a large indebtedness against this country. For the vessels captured and condemned during the blockade bills might also be presented. And in addition to these and other false offsets, the holders of the foreign Rebel loan will probably make a desperate effort to secure its payment by the American Government. It must not be forgotten that the counsel of these bondholders have constantly advised them that they should continue their efforts to secure an acknowledgment of their claims from this country, and they will not fail to avail themselves of the splendid opportunity which Mr. Johnson has afforded by consenting to the organization of a mixed commission "for the consideration of all claims" at London. We have heard from various quarters that the holders of the foreign Confederate loan intend to make a desperate effort to compel the United States to pay the expenses of the war waged against our institutions and our commerce, and British agents have been busy at work paving the way for a favorable consideration of this iniquitous demand. It will afford rich pickings for the lobbyists at Washington, and seductive bribes for the "mixed-commission," and still leave, if it is acknowledged, a large sum for the British friends and supporters of the Confederacy. We shall be glad if the fears we have expressed in regard to the probable result of the new phase of the Alabama question prove unfounded, but trust our readers will watch the progress of these negotiations closely, and we shall be agreeably surprised if a very good explanation is not finally given of Beverly Johnson's popularity in England.

Mr. William A. Wallace, Senator that might have been, has issued, on paper bearing his crest, his congratulatory proclamation to the people of the State on the result of the October election. Mr. Wallace's crest is a neatly engraved article, most reliable in the culinary department, and which emits aromatic odors of some Eastern plant. The name of the utopian escapes our mind for the present, but it would doubtless occur to the reader in connection with the Wallace family. In the address he says, "We have fought a good fight." What this syllabic utterance may mean none can tell; but we think that Mr. Wallace is somewhat of a wag. We have only to hope that in future he and his army will fight just as good a fight, and win just such victories as were gained in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. They feel quite lively over them. Frank Blair says they "preclude radical defeat." We hope the precursors will increase.

The Boasted Loyalty of Horatio Seymour. There is nothing more awkward for an aspirant to public office than to have one of those peculiarly unfortunate appendages known as a record. Like the tail of a fox, it is a very pretty thing to talk about in an open field, but when its possessor gets in a tight place, the ornament catches all the briars, is caught by every twig, and frequently causes the destruction of its owner. Now Mr. Seymour is in the condition of a bushy-tailed fox going through a cover of blackberries— at every step it brings him to a halt. He prates of his war record, and an awkward speech is suddenly thrust at him; he tells us of his great nerve, and some irreverent man recalls his address to the New York rioters; and, finally, he claims to have sustained the Administration in the prosecution of the war, and a letter finds the light dated May 16, 1863, which rather puts a quietus on all his pretenses. This letter demands especial attention. It reveals how thoroughly the man who wrote it was opposed to all necessary measures to subdue the Rebellion. Its date is significant. We were in the darkest period of the struggle. Not only were our armies held in check by the enemy, but for several months they had been winter-bound. Disaffection was general. In addition to the strength of the Rebellion, the sedition in the North had gained headway. The riots which broke out six weeks later were impending, and it was known that they would visit us. In such a time as this, when decisive measures alone could save us, when the Northern traitors must be controlled by some wise plan, and when every patriot recognized the fact, the Government arrested that most pestilent traitor, Clement L. Vallandigham, and after trial by a court-martial sent him beyond the lines. At once the men who sympathized with his movement against the Government rose up in arms. Meetings were held with the avowed object of incommoding the Administration; and to one of these meetings Horatio Seymour, then Governor of New York, was invited. In reply he wrote a letter. In it, among other things, we find he said, speaking of the arrest of Vallandigham: "The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law, but for the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sanctioned by the people, it is a revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or it is the most serious of all revolutions."

"It is a fearful thing to increase the danger that now overhangs us by treating the law, the Judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt." "The action of the Administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or to destroy free institutions at the North."

The man who, at such a time, would write such a letter, must be either in a fool or at heart a traitor. Either alternative does not add to his claims to the Presidential chair. To talk of revolution as impending at a time when the North was in a ferment, and bad men wanted the semblance of an excuse to precipitate a rebellion in our midst, was treason in itself. Especially it was so when it was spoken by the Executive of a mighty State, backed by all the authority of his official position. And shall this man rule over us? Shall such a man as this occupy the seat of Lincoln and supersede the claims of Grant? We trust the decision of these questions to the people on Tuesday week.

West Virginia. On Thursday, October 22, West Virginia, the first fruit of the Democratic Rebellion, holds her annual election. The rival tickets are as follows:— Republican. Democratic. Governor—W. E. Stevenson—J. N. Camden. Sec. of State—J. M. Piper—S. V. Yanis. Judge of Appeals—H. L. Berk—M. M. Edmonson. Cong. in Dist. J. H. Duvall—H. S. Walker. " 24 " J. U. Moore—Wm. G. Brown. " 3d " J. S. Witeber—C. P. T. Moore. The first election held in this State was in April, 1863, when an amendment to the State Constitution abolishing slavery was adopted by a vote of 28,321 in favor to 572 against it. In June of the same year the Unconditional Union candidates for State offices were elected without organized opposition, the vote for Governor being unanimous. By November, 1864, the old Rebel element, under the thin disguise of Democracy, were sufficiently organized to present a front, and 10,438 votes were polled for McClellan against 23,162 for Lincoln. The next State election was held in 1866, when several thousand more Rebels and Rebel sympathizers were in training, and the vote then stood 23,802 for the Republican candidate for Governor to 17,158 for the Democratic, giving a Republican majority of 6644. At the same election the Republican majorities for members of Congress in the different districts were as follows:—In the First district, 1762; in the Second district, 3106; and in the Third district, 1572. Such is the noble record made by the first section of Southern soil which underwent the process of reconstruction. That this record will not be tarnished by the result of Thursday's election we have good cause to believe. The aggregate vote will probably be much larger than ever before, and strong efforts will undoubtedly be made by the Rebels and their sympathizers to wrest the control of the State from the loyal men who established it. This effort, we trust and believe, will be unsuccessful.

THE CONTENTS OF SAMMY'S POCKET. Oh, Sammy! What have you got in your pocket? A big jack-knife; an ornate locket; A garter, some rags, and old brass button. A piece of bone from a leg of mutton. A small plug top, and a bit of leather. Five or six pennies strung together. A chunk of chalk, and a roll of string. And the baby's India-rubber ring. A gimlet, a brush, a pencil of slate. A piece of broken china plate. A little bottle without any cork. Two prongs of a broken dinner-fork; some ironing nails, the tush of a whip, A little bit of a wooden stipe, A fiddle string, some scraps of tin. A woolly dog's tail, and a big brass pin. A fine-tooth comb, and a jeweler's frame. And odds and ends too many to name.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.—The erratic Chief Justice is not yet cured of his Presidential fever, if we may believe the Cincinnati Enquirer, from which we published an editorial yesterday stating that Mr. Chase had consented "to run as an independent candidate, if Seymour and Blair were withdrawn." Grasping and overreaching as is the ambition of the Chief Justice, he has still discretion enough to see through the shallow device of the New York World in relation to the proposed change of the Democratic candidates. The World insists, in the face of the judgment of the people delivered on Tuesday last, that the Tammany platform, Wade Hampton's plank included, is heartily endorsed by a majority of the people, and would receive their hearty support if the incapable Seymour and the inflammatory Blair could be induced to retire into the shades of private life. But Mr. Chase, who has reduced Presidential seeking to a science, and devoted thereto his best energies for some years past; knows better, and solemnly announces that he will consent to go before the people as an independent candidate only, on his own platform, or no platform at all.

SPECIAL NOTICES. VOLUPTUOUS IN PERFUME. YOUR desire is granted; the "FLOR DE MAYO" of PHALON & SON is the most exquisite extract ever distilled. The beautiful flower from which it takes its name is the most fragrant floral product of the Western hemisphere. Sold by all druggists. Price, 24c. Wholesale, No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET. FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerine. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. W. & G. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868. NOTICE To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan.—Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 300, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date. Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates. Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease as date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PERKINS, City Treasurer.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, scurfy, itching, desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, hard-cured disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HERSKELLS' TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold to center per box for 25c. J. C. LOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH STREET. 10 15 THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Members of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at their room, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANBORN streets, to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, and to hear the report of the year's operations. The Lady visitors contribute, and all interested, are cordially invited to be present. JOHN H. ATWOOD, 10 17 21 THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly finished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Waterrooms. No. 320 CHESTNUT STREET. 10 19 ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH STREET and No. 810 FIFTH STREET. 10 19

POLITICAL. UNION LEAGUE MEETING AT CONCERT HALL. The Republicans and other loyal citizens of Philadelphia friendly to the election of GRANT AND COLFAX, Will assemble in Mass Meeting AT CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, To express their condemnation of the gross frauds committed by the leaders of the Democratic party at the late election. The ballot-box has been openly desecrated. Fraud and violence have defied the will of the people. Armed ruffians have been brought from other cities to overawe the peaceable voters. Fraudulent naturalization papers have been voted by thousands, and the peace and order of our city have been violated by organized bands of lawless men, under the protection of Deputy Sheriffs, who have shot down citizens while exercising a freeman's rights. Let us meet and take counsel together for the protection of our rights. 10 19 21 BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. ATTENTION!—Members of Companies will assemble at time and places as stated below. A and E. THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 8 P. M., at Headquarters. B and C. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Headquarters. F. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Diligent Engine House. G. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Merrick and Market street. H. FRIDAY, Oct. 22, 8 P. M., at Headquarters. I. and J. SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 8 P. M., at Headquarters. A full attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be considered. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. WILLIAM M. MCMURRAY, President. WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. 10 19 21 POINT BREEZE PARK.—March for \$50. Mile Race: 3 to 5 to 10 to 15 to 20 to 25 to 30 to 35 to 40 to 45 to 50 to 55 to 60 to 65 to 70 to 75 to 80 to 85 to 90 to 95 to 100 to 110 to 120 to 130 to 140 to 150 to 160 to 170 to 180 to 190 to 200 to 210 to 220 to 230 to 240 to 250 to 260 to 270 to 280 to 290 to 300 to 310 to 320 to 330 to 340 to 350 to 360 to 370 to 380 to 390 to 400 to 410 to 420 to 430 to 440 to 450 to 460 to 470 to 480 to 490 to 500 to 510 to 520 to 530 to 540 to 550 to 560 to 570 to 580 to 590 to 600 to 610 to 620 to 630 to 640 to 650 to 660 to 670 to 680 to 690 to 700 to 710 to 720 to 730 to 740 to 750 to 760 to 770 to 780 to 790 to 800 to 810 to 820 to 830 to 840 to 850 to 860 to 870 to 880 to 890 to 900 to 910 to 920 to 930 to 940 to 950 to 960 to 970 to 980 to 990 to 1000 to 1010 to 1020 to 1030 to 1040 to 1050 to 1060 to 1070 to 1080 to 1090 to 1100 to 1110 to 1120 to 1130 to 1140 to 1150 to 1160 to 1170 to 1180 to 1190 to 1200 to 1210 to 1220 to 1230 to 1240 to 1250 to 1260 to 1270 to 1280 to 1290 to 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What is Dyspepsia? 1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach.—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate. 2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting. 3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious. 4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unites many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life. 5. Diarrhea.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhea, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system. 6. Pains in All Parts of the System arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue. 7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms. 8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption. 9. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement. 10. Symptoms of External Relation.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetter. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible. 11. Vomiting.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient. 12. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death. 13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent. N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forebode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines. We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Magraw, who was intimately acquainted with the private practice of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the cause and effect of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magraw a physician of more than ordinary ability. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the cause and effect of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail. Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard. Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure. Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice. Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. SILKS! SILKS! SUPERIOR QUALITY COLORED SILKS, SUPERIOR QUALITY COLORED SILKS, CHAMELEON SILKS, STRIPE SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, WHITE SILKS AND WHITE SATINS, EVENING SHADES OF SILKS, COLORED AND BLACK SATINS, SILK PLUSHES. Superior Quality Black Silk Cloak Velvets. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CLOTH DEPARTMENT. Magnificent Stock of Astrachan Cloths and Velvet Cloths. BLACK ASTRACHANS; BROWN ASTRACHANS, ASTRACHAN FLUSHES, BROWNS AND BLACKS, BLACK VELVET CLOTHS, PURPLE VELVET CLOTHS. With a great variety of new styles of CLOTHS, for sale at the lowest prices. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FRENCH CLOCKS. We have now arranged for examination the first assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY, comprising Fine Gilt Mantel Clocks with Shades, Fine Marble Clocks, Fine Alabaster Clocks, Fine Mantel Clocks, with Bronze Figures, TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY MORNING, October 22, AT TEN O'CLOCK. The invoice of this season's importation, and all in perfect order. LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET ST. REMOVAL. DENTAL DEPOT. We have the pleasure of announcing to the Dental Profession the removal of our business from No. 725 ARCH STREET To the NEW BUILDING which has been erected especially for the manufacture and sale of Artificial Teeth and Dental Materials, ON CHESTNUT STREET, Corner of TWELFTH. 10 20 21 SAMUEL S. WHITE, POINT BREEZE PARK. A Grand Exhibition or Fair Day, For the Benefit of the Improvement Fund of the Association, Will take place ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, Commencing in the morning. It will consist of a series of exhibitions on the mite drive, comprising other all-weather entertainments, particulars of which will be furnished in Programme Books to the holders of tickets. More than forty of the finest and fastest Horses owned in our city, and other places, have been voluntarily contributed by their owners to contest in trials of speed. In addition to the extensive accommodations of the Club House and Billiard Buildings for families, the New Auditorium is capable of seating 1800 persons